United Nations

Statistical Commission

Report on the forty-second session (22 to 25 February 2011)

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft decision for adopted by the Council

1. The Statistical Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-second session and provisional agenda and dates for the forty-third session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-second session;

(b) Decides that the forty-third session of the Commission shall be held in New York from 28 February to 2 March 2012;

(c) Approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-third session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda for the forty-third session of the Commission

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session
3. Programme review: population and housing censuses.

   Documentation

   Report of the programme reviewer
4. Demographic and social statistics:

   (a) Social statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (b) Statistics of drugs and drug use and crime statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(c) Washington Group on Disability Measurement;

Documentation

Report of the Washington Group on Disability Measurement

(d) Migration statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(e) Employment statistics;

Documentation

Report of the International Labour Organization

(f) Gender statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

5. Economic statistics:

(a) National accounts;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts

(b) Agricultural statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Friends of the Chair on agricultural statistics

Report of the Wye Group on Statistics on Rural Development and Agriculture Household Income

(c) Industrial statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(d) Distributive trade statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(e) International merchandise trade statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on International Merchandise Trade Statistics

(f) Statistics of international trade in services;

Documentation

Report of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services

(g) Statistics of services;

Documentation

Report of the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics

(h) Information and communication technologies statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technologies for Development

(i) Finance statistics;

Documentation

Report of the International Monetary Fund

(j) International Comparison Programme;

Documentation

Report of the World Bank

(k) Ottawa Group on Price Indexes.

Documentation

Report of the Ottawa Group on Price Indexes

6. Natural resources and environment statistics:

(a) Environmental-economic accounting.

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting

7. Activities not classified by field:

(a) Coordination and integration of statistical programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities

(b) International economic and social classifications;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(c) Statistical capacity-building;

Documentation

Report of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century

(d) Development indicators;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(e) Follow-up to Economic and Social Council policy decisions;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(f) Principles governing international statistical activities;

Documentation

Report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities

(g) Regional statistical development;

Documentation

Report of the Economic Commission for Europe

(h) Global geospatial information management;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(i) World Statistics Day;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(j) Statistics of human development;

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Development Programme

(k) Implementation of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

8. Programme questions (United Nations Statistics Division).

9. Provisional agenda and dates for the forty-fourth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-fourth session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the draft multi-year programme of work of the Commission

10. Report of the Commission on its forty-third session.

B. Decisions brought to the attention of the Council

2. The following decisions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Council:

42/101
World Statistics Day

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Expressed satisfaction and appreciation that the observance of World Statistics Day was a global success[1] and had made a positive impact in advocating the importance of official statistics;

(b) Commended the United Nations Statistics Division for providing useful tools and supporting the celebrations worldwide;

(c) Took note of the recommendation to allocate adequate time for preparation of the celebrations at the national and global levels;

(d) Noted that while the celebrations for the observance of World Statistics Day in 2010 had reached a wide audience, more attention should be given in the future to maximizing coverage in the media;

(e) Encouraged continuation of the observance of regional and national statistics days, which had proved to have a positive impact in promoting the role of statistics;

(f) Took note of the proposals to observe World Statistics Day regularly, with strong preference for either a two- or five-year interval between observances;

(g) Requested the United Nations Statistics Division to formulate, in consultation with the Bureau of the Statistical Commission, a proposal regarding the frequency of the observance and its modalities, including the possibility of adopting a resolution by the General Assembly, and to report to the Commission at its forty-third session on this proposal.

[1] See E/CN.3/2011/2.

42/102
Programme review: gender statistics

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the programme review contained in the report on gender statistics[2] and the informal background documents, and expressed its appreciation to the Ghana Statistical Service for the work it had carried out as programme reviewer;

(b) Noted with appreciation the work of the United Nations Statistics Division on gender statistics,[3] especially publication of *The World's Women 2010: Trends and Statistics*, and the work of the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission, led by Mexico, on indicators on violence against women;[4]

(c) Urged the United Nations Statistics Division to strengthen its leadership role in charting the path for the development of gender statistics globally;

(d) Expressed its appreciation for the work on gender statistics carried out by the regional commissions and other entities such as the World Bank and the United Nations Population Fund and requested them to further strengthen their work in this area, and asked the United Nations Statistics Division to take the results into account in efforts to strengthen the global programme;

(e) Agreed to the tasks specified in paragraph 46 and the proposals contained in paragraph 50 of the report of the Ghana Statistical Service[2] but asked that appropriate priority be established;

(f) Acknowledged the strategic role of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on gender statistics and requested the expansion of its scope of work to include:

(i) Review of gender statistics with the aim of establishing a minimum set of gender indicators;

(ii) Guiding the development of manuals and methodological guidelines for the production and use of gender statistics;

(iii) Serving as the coordination mechanism for the global programme on gender statistics;

(g) Requested the United Nations Statistics Division, the regional commissions, the World Bank and the United Nations Population Fund to work intensively with Member States to develop appropriate in-country support and to assist them in establishing a sound national programme on gender statistics;

(h) Requested the United Nations Statistics Division to consult with the United Nations translation services to provide appropriate translations of the term "gender", taking into account the work that has been carried out by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in this regard;

(i) Recognized that additional resources will be required for the gender statistics programme proposed, and requested the donor community to devote adequate resources to this important area;

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[2] E/CN.3/2011/3.
[3] See E/CN.3/2011/4.
[4] See E/CN.3/2011/5.

(j) Requested that the United Nations Statistics Division and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group report to the Commission at its forty-third session on their proposed workplans and strategies aimed at strengthening the global gender statistics programme.

42/103
National accounts

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report[5] and commended the work of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts;

(b) Welcomed the publication of the English version of the *System of National Accounts, 2008*[6] (2008 SNA) and its distribution to Member States;

(c) Commended the progress made in translating the 2008 SNA into other languages, including the official languages of the United Nations, and expressed its deepest appreciation to the institutions involved in the translation process;

(d) Supported the proposed mandate and governance of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts and the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts, and requested the Working Group to bring issues on the research agenda and the implementation of the 2008 SNA to the Advisory Expert Group, as necessary, according to the updating procedures, for consideration by the Advisory Expert Group, with a view to ensuring wide participation by the global statistical community on these issues, in particular to the treatment of emission permits under cap and trade schemes and financial intermediation services indirectly measured;

(e) Requested the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts to consider, in consultation with the Advisory Expert Group, guidance on incorporating the contribution of the informal sector for an exhaustive measure of gross domestic product, on household sector issues, including distributional aspects of household income, on issues of well-being as reflected in the findings of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (Stiglitz report) and of other national and international reports on this matter, on the measurement of research and development, on the measurement of financial services, on the preparation of quarterly national accounts, and on the compilation of expenditure components of gross domestic product, and to report on the outcomes to the Commission in due course;

(f) Noted the proposal by the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts to monitor the progress in implementing the 2008 SNA, and requested the Working Group to exercise flexibility in the implementation of SNA 2008;

(g) Welcomed the dedicated webpage of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts on the implementation of the 2008 SNA to facilitate the exchange of experiences of countries in changing over to the 2008 SNA and at the same time adopting the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Rev. 4* and the Central Product Classification, Version 2;

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[5] E/CN.3/2011/6.

[6] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.XVII.29.

(h) Noted the experiences of Member States and their difficulties in implementing the 2008 SNA, and recognized the need for capacity-building through technical assistance and training;

(i) Noted the importance of timely completion of the update to the *Government Finance Statistics Manual* to enable alignment of government finance statistics with the 2008 SNA;

(j) Requested the establishment of a dedicated knowledge base of training material for implementation of the 2008 SNA, covering the source data and implementation procedure;

(k) Reaffirmed the three-stage approach for the changeover to the 2008 SNA, but expressed the need for flexibility in the time horizon for implementation of the 2008 SNA by Member States, taking into account their needs at different stages of development;

(l) Urged the Friends of the Chair Group on the barriers to the implementation of the 1993 SNA to complete its work as soon as possible, taking into account the implementation programme of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts for the 2008 SNA and the impediments faced by Member States in the transition to the 2008 SNA;

(m) Expressed appreciation for the activities of international and regional organizations to facilitate implementation of the 2008 SNA, especially the regional implementation strategies, and urged those institutions and other donors to devote greater resources for that purpose, including the appointment of experts/advisers on national accounts;

(n) Stressed the importance for Member States to establish their national implementation programmes for the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics in line with the regional and global implementation programmes;

(o) Took note of the various reporting formats for national accounts data used by international and regional organizations, and requested the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts to look into the matter with a view to proposing a standardized reporting format and to report back to the Commission.

42/104
Environmental-economic accounting

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Commended the progress achieved in the work carried out by the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting,[7] and noted with appreciation that the work on the revision of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting was on track despite the tight deadlines;

(b) Appreciated the transparent process for developing agreed recommendations on the items in the issue list for volume 1 of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, in particular the global consultation resulting in cooperation with various stakeholders within the national statistical system;

[7] See E/CN.3/2011/7.

(c) Reiterated the urgency to complete volume 1 of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting in time for its submission to the Statistical Commission at its forty-third session, and urged the Committee to consult on the draft chapters, in particular, and as early as possible, on issues of consistency that might emerge during the drafting of volume 1;

(d) Took note of the recommendations on the items in the issue list for volume 1, noting that for one issue the global consultation is ongoing and that for some of the other issues details are to be worked out in continued global consultation with countries through the draft chapters of volume 1 of the revised System of Environmental-Economic Accounting;

(e) Urged Member States to actively engage in promoting the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting as the statistical framework for assessing linkages between the environment and the economy in international forums, in particular the 2012 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio+20);

(f) Requested the Committee to develop, in consultation with Member States and the regional commissions, an implementation plan for the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting and to set appropriate priorities for Member States to follow.

42/105
Energy statistics

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on energy statistics[8] and noted that the work undertaken on the international recommendations for energy statistics illustrates effective cooperation among different agencies, expert groups and countries;

(b) Adopted the international recommendations for energy statistics;

(c) Endorsed the main elements of the proposed implementation programme;

(d) Requested that clear guidelines on data sources, on the use of administrative data and on best practices applicable to a wider range of countries be considered in the planned Energy Statistics Compilers Manual, to be prepared through sufficient consultation with relevant Member States and institutions.

42/106
Integrated economic statistics

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Expressed appreciation to the Friends of the Chair for producing practical guidelines on integrated economic statistics to increase the coherence and

[8] E/CN.3/2011/8.

consistency of economic statistics and for conducting the global consultation on the guidelines through a transparent review mechanism;[9]

(b) Welcomed the comprehensive draft guidelines and requested the Friends of the Chair to prepare the final version of the document, taking into consideration the suggestions received in the global consultation and the comments made by the Commission;

(c) Requested that the finalized guidelines address further critical areas raised by the Commission such as governance issues, integration of source data (use of administrative sources and survey data), integration of household and enterprise surveys and frames, integration of relevant industries and other domains such as agricultural statistics, and other additional themes suggested in the comments;

(d) Requested that the final document incorporate practical guidelines on the implementation framework of integrating economic statistics and that, in order to assist countries in implementing the guidelines, it also incorporate prioritization and sequencing of the areas of integration;

(e) Urged interested Member States and organizations to provide specific text to the Friends of the Chair and, where possible, case studies on the various themes that were suggested for the improvement of the guidelines for the incorporation of their contributions in the final document;

(f) Requested the United Nations Statistics Division to develop and maintain a web-based knowledge portal even after the finalization of the guidelines in order to provide a single access point to a broad range and diverse set of case studies and information material related to the integration of economic statistics applicable to both developed and developing statistical systems, and encouraged Member States to make available their country experiences and case studies for the finalization of the guidelines and the portal.

42/107
Short-term economic indicators

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on short-term indicators,[10] and commended the joint initiative undertaken by the United Nations Statistics Division and Eurostat, in close collaboration with Statistics Canada, Statistics Netherlands and Russian Federal State Statistics Service, to propose a programme on short-term economic statistics based on the recommendations of three international seminars as a coordinated response to the economic and financial crisis;

(b) Agreed with the proposed work programme for short-term statistics for rapid estimates, business cycle composite indicators, tendency surveys, the data template, analytical indicators and the proposed governance structure;

(c) Requested that the requirements of national accounts, the national statistical system and other national governance arrangements be taken into account

[9] See E/CN.3/2011/10.
[10] E/CN.3/2011/11.

in the implementation of the programme of work, and also requested that due attention be given to the issue of improvement of source data;

(d) Encouraged Member States to establish national central data hubs using Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange standards on a voluntary basis in accordance with the proposed internationally accepted data template to ensure harmonization with international guidelines, while expressing the need for further consultations with Member States and flexibility in the time horizon for the creation of these data hubs;

(e) Noted the work done by international and regional institutions in providing guidance on the compilation of short-term economic indicators, and urged the United Nations Statistics Division to work in close collaboration with those institutions in the preparation of the programme on short-term economic statistics for the purpose of harmonization of practices;

(f) Encouraged Member States to participate in the global assessments on rapid estimates and business cycle composite indicators and to submit their practices of compilation and use of short-term economic indicators to the United Nations Statistics Division for inclusion in the Knowledge Base on Economic Statistics of the Division website;

(g) Requested the United Nations Statistics Division to appoint an interregional adviser to assist countries in training and capacity-building for the international programme on short-term statistics and to work closely with the regional commissions in this area;

(h) Requested the United Nations Statistics Division to report to the Commission, in due course, with a detailed work programme on short-term economic statistics highlighting the resources required for the programme and the limitations involved in its implementation.

42/108
International Comparison Programme

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the World Bank on the International Comparison Programme[11] and noted with satisfaction the progress made thus far;

(b) Expressed its appreciation to Statistics Norway, the outgoing chair of the Executive Board of the International Comparison Programme for the valuable services and work it had provided, and welcomed Italy as the incoming chair of the Executive Board;

(c) Also expressed its appreciation to all the partners who have supported the International Comparison Programme, in particular the regional coordinators for providing additional training as well as financial support to the countries;

(d) Urged the Executive Board, the Global Office and the regional coordinating units of the International Comparison Programme to continue to undertake active consultations with the Member States on the methodology of the Programme, in particular in the global linking process and on the use of purchasing

[11] E/CN.3/2011/12.

power parity data and their computation, and also urged the International Comparison Programme to liaise with the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts on issues related to the use of the System of National Accounts;

(e) Urged the Executive Board to consider the release of detailed data to support enhanced data use consistent with a data release policy that respects the statistics laws of countries and to encourage disclosure of relevant metadata to assist in the interpretation and assessment of data quality;

(f) Noted the need for funding the price surveys and other related activities of the International Comparison Programme, in particular on capacity-building programmes on the use of International Comparison Programme results in developing countries, and urged the development partners to take this into consideration in their allocation of development funds;

(g) Acknowledged that the International Comparison Programme has tremendous implications for countries, in particular in terms of developing their capacity to collect and compute price data and to compile national accounts, and urged the World Bank to take additional steps to assist countries in this respect.

42/109
Development indicators

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the indicators for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals,[12] and expressed its appreciation to the Inter-Agency and Expert Group and the United Nations Statistics Division for the effective monitoring of progress on the Millennium Development Goals indicators and for providing training to countries on national and subnational Millennium Development Goals indicator monitoring;

(b) Commended the progress made in enhancing the dialogue between countries and international agencies and in resolving inconsistencies in data sources since the issue of discrepancies between national and international Millennium Development Goals data was first considered by the Statistical Commission at its thirty-sixth session;

(c) Noted the improvements in data availability for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals, while noting that full ownership by countries of Millennium Development Goals data can only be achieved by improving the coordination of national and international statistical systems, by providing national and international training to strengthen capacity for data analysis and by sharing best practices;

(d) Requested the United Nations Statistics Division to establish a group of experts to provide assistance, upon the request of countries, to resolve specific Millennium Development Goals data-related issues;

(e) Encouraged the United Nations Statistics Division to continue maintaining the Millennium Development Goals website and database, improve their functionalities and make them available in all official languages;

[12] E/CN.3/2011/13.

(f) Noted the slow progress made in the availability and consistency of data for certain indicators in the Millennium Development Goals indicator database, and encouraged all international agencies to address this issue when establishing priorities in their capacity-building programmes;

(g) Fully endorsed the way forward for the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group, as proposed in paragraph 30 of the report of the Secretary-General,[12] including the provision of further training for national and subnational monitoring;

(h) Requested the Inter-Agency and Expert Group to report on progress achieved to the Commission at its forty-third session.

42/110
Statistics of human development

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the Bureau of the Statistical Commission on statistics of human development[13] and fully agreed with and endorsed its recommendations;

(b) Took note of the report of Brazil, Morocco and South Africa on Member States' concerns with indicators released by United Nations agencies,[14] fully endorsed the concerns expressed therein and strongly supported the conclusions contained in paragraph 25 of the report;

(c) Took note of the report of the United Nations Development Programme on statistics of human development[15] and of the additional informal background documents, and welcomed the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme to provide explanations for its position;

(d) Recognized that the *Human Development Report* is an important document that informs discussions on national and international development, and therefore expressed serious concern on the statistical sources and methods used for the *Human Development Report*;

(e) Expressed deep regret and strong dissatisfaction that the *Human Development Report* Office did not respond adequately to the recommendations of the expert group on the Human Development Index with respect to the quality and availability of data for the chosen indicators, the use of non-official source data and the need to hold extensive consultation with the global statistical community prior to the release of the 2010 report, and noted further in this context the following issues:

(i) That some countries were omitted from the *Human Development Report* on the grounds of lack of data and that the national statistical offices were not informed prior to the decision to omit them;

[13] E/CN.3/2011/14.
[14] E/CN.3/2011/16.
[15] E/CN.3/2011/15.

(ii) That there were discrepancies between the data contained in the *Human Development Report* and the data available from national sources, as well as discrepancies between data published by different United Nations agencies; and

(iii) That non-official data were used, in which case the Commission emphasized that when official data are not available, non-official data should be used, but only after consultation on the quality and accuracy of the data has been undertaken with the respective national statistical offices and that detailed explanations of the sources and methodologies used should be provided;

(f) Stressed the relevance of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and of the Principles Governing International Statistical Activities to the issue at hand, and urged the United Nations Development Programme to review the Principles and subscribe to them, and in this context encouraged the United Nations Development Programme, in order to improve coordination, to play an active role in forums such as the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities;

(g) Recognized that while the choice of the theme and of the indicators for the *Human Development Report* is the prerogative of the United Nations Development Programme, the issue of data quality and adequacy falls within the purview of the Statistical Commission on behalf of the global statistical system and that prior consultation is necessary;

(h) Reiterated the need for the United Nations Development Programme to be fully transparent in its methods of statistical work in preparing the *Human Development Report*, and called for consultation with all parties concerned;

(i) Stressed the continuing role of the expert group on the Human Development Index established by the Statistical Commission, and mandated it to continue work in reviewing the issues arising from its first report;[13]

(j) Requested the United Nations Development Programme to:

(i) Report to the Statistical Commission within three months on the issues raised in the present decision;

(ii) Establish a calendar for the various preparatory phases for the *Human Development Report*, and disseminate the calendar to national statistical offices or national coordinating agencies so that they are informed about the sources of statistical data and the methods used in the report and about ways to address potential concerns and facilitate their resolution;

(iii) Consult in advance with Member States when reviewing the statistical data required for the indicators to be used for the *Human Development Report*;

(iv) Establish a communication plan with national statistical offices on the use and adequacy of non-official national data, in cases where official national data are not available;

(k) Urged the United Nations Statistics Division to take a central role to assist Member States in addressing issues of data discrepancies and consistency with international organizations, paying special attention to issues of consistency of data disseminated by United Nations agencies, in this context stressed the need for an authoritative agency in the United Nations system to coordinate statistical activities, asked relevant United Nations authorities to review the situation, and requested the

United Nations Statistics Division to report to the Commission on this issue at its forty-third session.

42/111
Implementation of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Fully recognized the continuing critical importance of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics,[16] and welcomed the sharing of experiences among countries and the inclusion of the Fundamental Principles in statistical legislation, charters and public declarations;

(b) Acknowledged that the Fundamental Principles were still as relevant today as they have been in the past and that no revision of the 10 principles themselves was currently necessary;

(c) Recommended, however, that the United Nations Statistics Division facilitate the formation of a Friends of the Chair group to revise and update the language of the preamble of the Fundamental Principles in order to take into account new developments since the time when the Principles were first formulated, to assess how they can be re-enforced, and to develop a practical guide for the implementation of the Principles to include new developments and good practices by national statistical offices, other producers and users of statistics;

(d) Recommended that the Friends of the Chair group complete its work in full consultation with Member States and report to the Commission before 2014, in time for the twentieth anniversary of the Fundamental Principles;

(e) Agreed that it was desirable to conduct periodic reviews of the implementation of the Principles by Member States, and asked the United Nations Statistics Division to undertake such a review and report the results to the Commission before 2014;

(f) Encouraged regional assessments of the implementation of the Fundamental Principles be undertaken, and requested the United Nations Statistics Division, the regional commissions and other relevant organizations to provide support to Member States as they implement the Principles;

(g) Requested the United Nations Statistics Division to submit the Fundamental Principles, with their appropriately revised preamble, to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council for endorsement before 2014 and to further facilitate the recognition and endorsement of the Fundamental Principles at the highest national political level through the appropriate means;

(h) Encouraged wide promotion of and adherence to the Fundamental Principles so that stakeholders understand the benefits of the Principles.

[16] See E/CN.3/2011/17.

42/112
Statistical capacity-building

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on statistical capacity-building;[17]

(b) Expressed its appreciation to the United Nations Statistics Division for the work done on statistical capacity-building in developing countries;

(c) Requested the United Nations Statistics Division to enhance its consultations with the Member States in order to identify their emerging training needs;

(d) Recognized that statistical capacity development involved many national and international partners, and encouraged all partners to collaborate in and coordinate these efforts;

(e) Recognized the important work undertaken by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific and by other national and regional training centres, expressed its appreciation to the respective governments for their support, and encouraged the training centres to further coordinate their activities;

(f) Noted with appreciation the offers of a growing number of countries to help other countries to strengthen their statistical capacity, and encouraged the continuation of this trend;

(g) Welcomed the organization of an event on the strategy of statistical capacity development at the fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, to be held in Busan, Republic of Korea, in November 2011, to work out a plan of action for the future, and requested the World Bank to report to the Commission at its forty-third session on this initiative and on progress towards implementing the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics.

42/113
Regional statistical development in Western Asia

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on regional statistical development in Western Asia;[18]

(b) Expressed appreciation for the work undertaken on the development of statistics in the region, but noted that still more work needs to be done to promote the culture of statistics in the region;

(c) Acknowledged the importance of coordination among different bodies active in the field of statistics in the region, and urged the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to play a greater role in that coordination;

[17] E/CN.3/2011/18.
[18] E/CN.3/2011/20.

(d) Took note of the initiative to develop a regional strategy, and looked forward to being informed when the strategy has been prepared;

(e) Urged the development partners to provide full support, in collaboration with regional entities such as the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics, for the capacity-building efforts of the countries in the region.

42/114
Programme questions (United Nations Statistics Division)

The Statistical Commission took note of the oral report presented by the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division concerning the current activities, plans and priorities of the Division. In particular, the Commission took note of the conference room paper[19] containing the draft programme of work for the United Nations Statistics Division for the biennium 2012-2013. It also approved the adjustments to the list of outputs for the current 2010-2011 programme, contained in the annex of the conference room paper, and authorized the Bureau to approve further adjustments, should they become necessary in the course of 2011.

42/115
Items for information

The Commission took note of the following reports:

Report of the Secretary-General on the Global Gender Statistics Programme[20]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Friends of the Chair on the review of indicators on violence against women[21]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics[22]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century[23]

Report of the Secretary-General on population and housing censuses[24]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Health Statistics[25]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on education statistics[26]

[19] See E/CN.3/2011/CRP.2, available from: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc11/2011-CRP2-UNSDPro-E.pdf.
[20] E/CN.3/2011/4.
[21] E/CN.3/2011/5.
[22] E/CN.3/2011/9.
[23] E/CN.3/2011/19.
[24] E/CN.3/2011/21.
[25] E/CN.3/2011/22.
[26] E/CN.3/2011/23.

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Friends of the Chair on agriculture statistics[27]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers[28]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Tourism Organization on tourism statistics[29]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics[30]

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the revision of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics[31]

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities[32]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities on the inventory of global statistical standards[33]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Task Force to Establish Standards on Data and Metadata Exchange[34]

Note by the Secretary-General on policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council that are relevant to the work of the Statistical Commission[35]

Report of the Secretary-General on national quality assurance frameworks[36]

Report of the Secretary-General on global geospatial information management[37]

Report of France on the measurement of economic performance and social progress[38]

[27] E/CN.3/2011/24.
[28] E/CN.3/2011/25.
[29] E/CN.3/2011/26.
[30] E/CN.3/2011/27.
[31] E/CN.3/2011/28.
[32] E/CN.3/2011/29.
[33] E/CN.3/2011/30.
[34] E/CN.3/2011/31.
[35] E/CN.3/2011/32.
[36] E/CN.3/2011/33.
[37] E/CN.3/2011/34.
[38] E/CN.3/2011/35.

Chapter II
Items for discussion and decision

A. World Statistics Day

1. The Commission considered item 3 (a) of its agenda at its 1st and 6th meetings, on 22 and 25 February 2011. At its 1st meeting, on 22 February, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on World Statistics Day (E/CN.3/2011/2), and the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division made an introductory statement.

2. At the 1st meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Morocco, Suriname, Cameroon, China, the United States of America, Togo, Japan and Germany, and the observers for the Dominican Republic, Senegal, South Africa, Cape Verde, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Switzerland, India, the Philippines, New Zealand, the Bahamas, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Algeria and Samoa. The observer for Palestine also made a statement.

3. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the International Statistical Institute.

4. Also at the 1st meeting, the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division made concluding remarks.

Action taken by the Commission

5. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Commission had before it a paper submitted by the Rapporteur containing a draft decision for adoption by the Commission under item 3 (a) of its agenda. The Commission adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/101).

B. Programme review: gender statistics

6. The Commission considered item 3 (b) of its agenda at its 1st, 2nd and 6th meetings, on 22 and 25 February 2010. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 22 February, the Commission had before it the report of the Ghana Statistical Service on gender statistics (E/CN.3/2011/3), the report of the Secretary-General on the Global Gender Statistics Programme (E/CN.3/2011/4) and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Friends of the Chair on Indicators on Violence against Women (E/CN.3/2011/5). At the 1st meeting, an introductory statement was made by the observer for Ghana. At the 1st and 2nd meetings, statements were made by the representatives of China, Suriname, Italy, Norway, Japan, Germany, Cameroon, Morocco and the observers for Egypt, Switzerland, Sweden, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Ukraine, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania. The observer of Palestine also made a statement.

7. At the same meetings, statements were made by the representatives of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe and the Caribbean Community.

8. Also at the 2nd meeting, the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division made concluding remarks.

Action taken by the Commission

9. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Commission had before it a paper submitted by the Rapporteur containing a draft decision for adoption by the Commission under item 3 (b) of its agenda and adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/102).

C. National accounts

10. The Commission considered item 3 (c) of its agenda at its 2nd and 6th meetings, on 22 and 25 February. At its 2nd meeting, on 22 February, the Commission had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts (E/CN.3/2011/6).

11. At the 2nd meeting, the Chief of the Economic Statistics Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division made an introductory statement, and statements were made by the representatives of Oman, China, Australia, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Colombia, Cameroon and Italy, and the observers for the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Mongolia, Denmark, the Philippines, Brazil, Saint Lucia, Ukraine, France, Sri Lanka, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan.

12. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the African Development Bank, the Economic Commission for Africa and the International Monetary Fund.

13. Also at the 2nd meeting, the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division made concluding remarks.

Action taken by the Commission

14. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Commission had before it a paper submitted by the Rapporteur containing a draft decision for adoption by the Commission under item 3 (c) of its agenda and adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/103).

D. Environmental-economic accounting

15. The Commission considered item 3 (d) of its agenda at its 2nd and 6th meetings, on 22 and 25 February. At its 2nd meeting, on 22 February, the Commission had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (E/CN.3/2011/7). Introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Economic Statistics Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division and the representative of Australia.

16. At the 2nd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Italy, Lithuania, the United States of America, Suriname, Mexico and Germany, and the observers for Egypt, the Philippines, Denmark and Saudi Arabia.

17. At the same meeting, the representative of the European Union made a statement.

18. Also at the 2nd meeting, the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division made concluding remarks.

Action taken by the Commission

19. At its 6th meeting, on 26 February, the Commission had before it a paper submitted by the Rapporteur containing a draft decision for adoption by the Commission under item 3 (d) of its agenda and adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/104).

E. Energy statistics

20. The Commission considered item 3 (e) of its agenda at its 2nd and 6th meetings, on 22 and 25 February 2011. At its 2nd meeting, on 22 February, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on energy statistics (E/CN.3/2011/8), and the Chief of the Industrial and Energy Statistics Section of the United Nations Statistics Division made an introductory statement.

21. At the 2nd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Norway, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Japan and Australia, and the observers for Iraq, Niger, the United Republic of Tanzania and Iran (Islamic Republic of).

22. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Energy Agency and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

23. Also at the 2nd meeting, the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division made concluding remarks.

Action taken by the Commission

24. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Commission had before it a paper submitted by the Rapporteur containing a draft decision for adoption by the Commission under item 3 (e) of its agenda. The Commission adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/105).

F. Integrated economic statistics

25. The Commission considered item 3 (f) of its agenda at its 2nd, 3rd and 6th meetings, on 22, 23 and 25 February 2011. At its 2nd meeting, on 22 February, the Commission had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Friends of the Chair on integrated economic statistics (E/CN.3/2011/10), and introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Economic Statistics

Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division and the representative of the United States of America.

26. At the 2nd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the observer for New Zealand.

27. At the 3rd meeting, on 23 February, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Australia and Suriname, and the observers for Mongolia, Finland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Canada, Jordan and Ukraine.

28. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the European Union, the International Monetary Fund and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

29. Also at the 3rd meeting, the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division made concluding remarks.

Action taken by the Commission

30. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Commission had before it a paper submitted by the Rapporteur containing a draft decision for adoption by the Commission under item 3 (f) of its agenda. The Commission adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/106).

G. Short-term economic indicators

31. The Commission considered item 3 (g) of its agenda at its 3rd and 6th meetings, on 23 and 25 February 2011. At its 3rd meeting, on 23 February, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on short-term economic indicators (E/CN.3/2011/11). The Chief of the Economic Statistics Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division made an introductory statement.

32. At the 3rd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, Japan, Oman, the Sudan, Suriname, the United States of America, Italy, the Russian Federation, Norway and China, and the observers for Iran (Islamic Republic of), Indonesia, the Philippines, South Africa, Brazil, Switzerland, Niger, Ghana and the United Republic of Tanzania.

33. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the European Union, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Economic Commission for Europe.

34. Also at the 3rd meeting, the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division made concluding remarks.

Action taken by the Commission

35. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Commission had before it a paper submitted by the Rapporteur containing a draft decision for adoption by the Commission under item 3 (g) of its agenda and adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/107).

H. International Comparison Programme

36. The Commission considered item 3 (h) of its agenda at its 3rd and 6th meetings, on 23 and 25 February 2011. At its 3rd meeting, on 23 February, the Commission had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Bank on the International Comparison Programme (E/CN.3/2011/12), and the representative of the World Bank made an introductory statement.

37. At the 3rd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Suriname, China, the Russian Federation, Oman, Italy and Australia, and the observers for Egypt, South Africa, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Saint Lucia, India, Indonesia and Saudi Arabia.

38. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Commonwealth for Independent States, the African Development Bank and the Caribbean Community.

39. Also at the 3rd meeting, the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division made concluding remarks.

Action taken by the Commission

40. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Commission had before it a paper submitted by the Rapporteur containing a draft decision for adoption by the Commission under item 3 (h) of its agenda and adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/108).

I. Development indicators

41. The Commission considered item 3 (i) of its agenda at its 4th and 6th meetings, on 23 and 25 February 2011. At its 4th meeting, on 23 February, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on indicators for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals (E/CN.3/2011/13), and the Commission heard an introductory statement by the Chief of Statistical Planning and Development Section of the United Nations Statistics Division.

42. At the 4th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Belarus, Germany, Oman and Australia, and the observers for South Africa, the Dominican Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mongolia, India and the Philippines. The observer for Palestine also made a statement.

43. At the same meeting, the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division made concluding remarks.

Action taken by the Commission

44. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Commission had before it a paper submitted by the Rapporteur containing a draft decision for adoption by the Commission under item 3 (i) of its agenda and adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/109).

J. Statistics of human development

45. The Commission considered item 3 (j) of its agenda at its 4th, 5th and 6th meetings, on 23, 24 and 25 February 2011. At its 4th meeting, on 23 February, the Commission had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Bureau of the Statistical Commission on statistics of human development (E/CN.3/2011/14), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Development Programme on statistics of human development (E/CN.3/2011/15) and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of Brazil, Morocco and South Africa on Member States' concerns about indicators released by United Nations agencies (E/CN.3/2011/16). Introductory statements were made by the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division, the representatives of Australia and Morocco, the observers for Brazil and South Africa and the representative of the United Nations Development Programme.

46. At the 4th meeting, a statement was made by the observer for Cuba.

47. At the 5th meeting, on 24 February, statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, the Russian Federation, the Netherlands, Oman, China, Suriname, Belarus, Italy, Lithuania, Mexico, Cameroon, the Sudan, Germany, Australia, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the observers for Cuba, France, Senegal, the Dominican Republic, Mongolia, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Turkey, Cape Verde, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Samoa, Saint Lucia, Canada, Paraguay, the Bahamas, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, India, New Zealand, Argentina, Switzerland and Slovenia. The observer for Palestine also made a statement.

48. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the European Union, the Caribbean Community and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

49. Also at the 5th meeting, the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division made concluding remarks. Subsequently, statements were made by the representatives of Morocco and Italy.

Action taken by the Commission

50. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Commission had before it a paper submitted by the Rapporteur containing a draft decision for adoption by the Commission under item 3 (j) of its agenda and adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/110).

K. Implementation of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

51. The Commission considered item 3 (k) of its agenda at its 3rd, 4th and 6th meetings, on 23 and 25 February 2011. At its 3rd meeting, on 23 February, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (E/CN.3/2011/17), and the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division and the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made introductory statements.

52. At the 3rd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Morocco, Italy, Colombia, the Russian Federation and the Netherlands.

53. At the 4th meeting, on 23 February, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Germany, the United States of America, Mexico and the Sudan, and the observers for South Africa, Tunisia, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Korea, India, the Dominican Republic, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Finland, Timor-Leste and the Philippines. The observer for Palestine also made a statement.

54. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Africa, the European Union, the Economic and Statistical Observatory of Sub-Saharan Africa, the International Monetary Fund and the International Statistical Institute.

55. Also at the 4th meeting, the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division made concluding remarks. Subsequently, statements were made by the representative of Colombia and the observer for South Africa.

Action taken by the Commission

56. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Commission had before it a paper submitted by the Rapporteur containing a draft decision for adoption by the Commission under item 3 (k) of its agenda and adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/111).

L. Statistical capacity-building

57. The Commission considered item 3 (l) of its agenda at its 4th and 6th meetings, on 23 and 25 February 2011. At its 4th meeting, on 23 February, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on statistical capacity-building (E/CN.3/2011/18), and the Chief of the Trade Statistics Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division made an introductory statement.

58. At the 4th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Armenia, China, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Mexico, and the observers for Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Dominican Republic, Mongolia, South Africa, Tajikistan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Egypt, India, Kazakhstan, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Timor-Leste.

59. At the same meeting, the representatives of the World Bank and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific made statements.

60. Also at the 4th meeting, the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division made concluding remarks.

Action taken by the Commission

61. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Commission had before it a paper submitted by the Rapporteur containing a draft decision for adoption by the Commission under item 3 (l) of its agenda.

62. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/112).

M. Regional statistical development in Western Asia

63. The Commission considered item 3 (m) of its agenda at its 5th and 6th meetings, on 24 and 25 February 2011. It had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Economic Commission for Western Asia on regional statistical development in Western Asia (E/CN.3/2011/20).

64. At the 5th meeting, on 24 February, the representative of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia made an introductory statement.

65. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Lebanon.

66. Also at the 5th meeting, the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division made concluding remarks.

Action taken by the Commission

67. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Commission had before it a paper submitted by the Rapporteur containing a draft decision for adoption by the Commission under item 3 (m) of its agenda.

68. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/113).

Chapter III
Items for information

1. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011.

2. At the 5th meeting, on 24 February, statements were made by the representatives of Japan and Italy, and the observers for South Africa, Turkmenistan, Paraguay, Brazil, Pakistan, Cape Verde, the United Republic of Tanzania, Malaysia and Timor-Leste with regard to agenda item 4.

3. At the same meeting, the representative of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development made a statement.

A. Population and housing censuses

Action taken by the Commission

4. The Commission considered item 4 (a) of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on population and housing censuses (E/CN.3/2011/21).

5. At its 5th meeting, on 24 February, the Commission took note of the report of the Secretary-General on population and housing censuses (E/CN.3/2011/21) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/115).

B. Health statistics

Action taken by the Commission

6. The Commission considered item 4 (b) of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011. It had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Health Statistics (E/CN.3/2011/22).

7. At its 5th meeting, on 24 February, the Commission took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Health Statistics (E/CN.3/2011/22) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/115).

C. Education statistics

Action taken by the Commission

8. The Commission considered item 4 (c) of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011. It had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on education statistics (E/CN.3/2011/23).

9. At its 5th meeting, on 24 February, the Commission took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Educational,

Scientific and Cultural Organization on education statistics (E/CN.3/2011/23) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/115).

D. Agricultural statistics

Action taken by the Commission

10. The Commission considered item 4 (d) of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011. It had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Friends of the Chair on agricultural statistics (E/CN.3/2011/24).

11. At its 5th meeting, on 24 February, the Commission took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Friends of the Chair on agricultural statistics (E/CN.3/2011/24) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/115).

E. Business registers

Action taken by the Commission

12. The Commission considered item 4 (e) of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011. It had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers (E/CN.3/2011/25).

13. At its 5th meeting, on 24 February, the Commission took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers (E/CN.3/2011/25) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/115).

F. Tourism statistics

Action taken by the Commission

14. The Commission considered item 4 (f) of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011. It had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Tourism Organization on tourism statistics (E/CN.3/2011/26).

15. At its 5th meeting, on 24 February, the Commission took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Tourism Organization on tourism statistics (E/CN.3/2011/26) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/115).

G. Price statistics

Action taken by the Commission

16. The Commission considered item 4 (g) of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011. It had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics (E/CN.3/2011/27).

17. At its 5th meeting, on 24 February, the Commission took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics (E/CN.3/2011/27) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/115).

H. Environment statistics

Action taken by the Commission

18. The Commission considered item 4 (h) of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011. It had before it the progress report of the Secretary-General on Revision of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (E/CN.3/2011/28).

19. At its 5th meeting, on 24 February, the Commission took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (E/CN.3/2011/28) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/115).

I. Coordination and integration of statistical programmes

Action taken by the Commission

20. The Commission considered item 4 (i) of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (E/CN.3/2011/29).

21. At its 5th meeting, on 24 February, the Commission took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (E/CN.3/2011/29) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/115).

J. Inventory on global statistical standards

Action taken by the Commission

22. The Commission considered item 4 (j) of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011. It had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Committee on the Coordination of Statistical Activities on the inventory on global statistical standards (E/CN.3/2011/30).

23. At its 5th meeting, on 24 February, the Commission took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities on the inventory on global statistical standards (E/CN.3/2011/30) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/115).

K. Common open standards for the exchange and sharing of data and metadata

Action taken by the Commission

24. The Commission considered item 4 (k) of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011. It had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Task Force to Establish Standards on Data and Metadata Exchange (E/CN.3/2011/31).

25. At its 5th meeting, on 24 February, the Commission took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Task Force to Establish Standards on Data and Metadata Exchange (E/CN.3/2011/31) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/115).

L. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council policy decisions

Action taken by the Commission

26. The Commission considered item 4 (l) of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011. It had before it the note by the Secretary-General on policy decisions of the Economic and Social Council that are relevant to the work of the Statistical Division (E/CN.3/2011/32).

27. At its 5th meeting, on 24 February, the Commission took note of the note by the Secretary-General on policy decisions of the Economic and Social Council that are relevant to the work of the Statistical Division (E/CN.3/2011/32) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/115).

M. National quality assurance frameworks

Action taken by the Commission

28. The Commission considered item 4 (m) of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on national quality assurance frameworks (E/CN.3/2011/33).

29. At its 5th meeting, on 24 February, the Commission took note of the report of the Secretary-General on national quality assurance frameworks (E/CN.3/2011/33) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/115).

N. Global geospatial information management

Action taken by the Commission

30. The Commission considered item 4 (n) of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on global geospatial information management (E/CN.3/2011/34).

31. At its 5th meeting, on 24 February, the Commission took note of the report of the Secretary-General on global geospatial information management (E/CN.3/2011/34) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/115).

O. Measurement of economic performance and social progress

Action taken by the Commission

32. The Commission considered item 4 (o) of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 24 February 2011. It had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of France on the measurement of economic performance and social progress (E/CN.3/2011/35).

33. At its 5th meeting, on 24 February, the Commission took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of France on the measurement of economic performance and social progress (E/CN.3/2011/35) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/115).

Chapter IV
Programme questions (United Nations Statistics Division)

1. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 25 February 2011. It had before it the draft programme of work of the United Nations Statistics Division for the biennium 2012-2013 (E/CN.3/2011/CRP.2) and heard an oral report by the Director on the current activities, plans and priorities of the Division.

2. At the 6th meeting, on 25 February, statements were made by the representatives of South Africa and Brazil.

Action taken by the Commission

3. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Commission took note of the oral report by the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division. In particular, the Commission took note of the draft programme of work of the United Nations Statistics Division for the biennium 2012-2013 (E/CN.3/2011/CRP.2) and approved the changes to the programme of work of the United Nations Statistics Division for 2010-2011, authorizing the Bureau to approve any further changes should that prove necessary (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 42/114).

Chapter V

Provisional agenda and dates for the forty-third session of the Commission

1. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 25 February 2011. It had before it the following documents, which were introduced by the Chief of the Statistical Services Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division:

(a) Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-third session of the Commission (E/CN.3/2011/L.2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat containing the draft multi-year programme of work of the Statistical Commission, 2011-2014 (E/CN.3/2011/36).

2. At the 6th meeting, on 25 February, statements were made by the representative of the United States of America and the observer for the Dominican Republic.

Action taken by the Commission

3. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Commission approved the provisional agenda for its forty-third session and entrusted the Bureau with streamlining and finalizing it. The Commission also decided to recommend it to the Council for approval (see chap. I, sect. A).

4. At the same meeting, the Commission decided to recommend to the Council that its forty-third session be held from 28 February to 2 March 2012 (see chap. I, sect. A).

5. Also at its 6th meeting, the Commission approved its draft multi-year programme of work for 2011-2014.

Chapter VI
Report of the Commission on its forty-second session

1. The Commission considered item 7 of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 25 February 2011.

2. At the 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Rapporteur introduced the draft report of the Commission on its forty-second session (E/CN.3/2011/L.3) and an informal paper containing draft decisions.

3. At the same meeting, statements on the text of the informal paper were made by the representatives of Australia, Colombia, Italy, Japan, Suriname, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Germany, Mexico, Morocco and the Netherlands, and the observers for Canada, Cuba, Finland, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Philippines, South Africa, Jordan, Brazil, Sweden, New Zealand, Saint Lucia and United Republic of Tanzania.

4. Also at the 6th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the International Monetary Fund, the European Union, the Economic Commission for Europe and the International Statistical Institute.

5. At the same meeting, the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division responded to points raised during the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

6. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Commission adopted the draft report, including the draft decisions contained therein, as orally revised, and entrusted the Rapporteur with streamlining and finalizing it. After the adoption of the draft report, the Chair made a statement.

Chapter VII
Organization of the session

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Statistical Commission held its forty-second session at United Nations Headquarters from 22 to 25 February 2011. The Commission held six meetings (1st to 6th).

B. Attendance

2. The session was attended by representatives of 24 States members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations and for non-member States, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations also attended. A list of participants is contained in document E/CN.3/2011/INF/1.

C. Election of officers

3. At its 1st meeting, on 22 February 2011, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chair:
Ali bin Mahboob Al-Raisi (Oman)

Vice-Chairs:
Brian Pink (Australia)
Eduardo Sojo Garza-Aldape (Mexico)
Alexander Surinov (Russian Federation)

Rapporteur:
Anna N. Majelantle (Botswana)

D. Agenda and organization of work

4. At its 1st meeting, on 22 February 2011, the Commission adopted its provisional agenda, as contained in document E/CN.3/2011/1. The agenda read as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Items for discussion and decision:
   (a) World Statistics Day;
   (b) Programme review: gender statistics;
   (c) National accounts;
   (d) Environmental-economic accounting;
   (e) Energy Statistics;

(f) Integrated economic statistics;

(g) Short-term economic indicators;

(h) International Comparison Programme;

(i) Development indicators;

(j) Statistics of human development;

(k) Implementation of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;

(l) Statistical capacity-building;

(m) Regional statistical development in Western Asia.

4. Items for information:

(a) Population and housing censuses;

(b) Health statistics;

(c) Education statistics;

(d) Agricultural statistics;

(e) Business registers;

(f) Tourism statistics;

(g) Price statistics;

(h) Environment statistics;

(i) Coordination and integration of statistical programmes;

(j) Inventory of global statistical standards;

(k) Common open standards for the exchange and sharing of data and metadata;

(l) Follow-up to Economic and Social Council policy decisions;

(m) National quality assurance frameworks;

(n) Global geospatial information management;

(o) Measurement of economic performance and social progress.

5. Programme questions (United Nations Statistics Division).

6. Provisional agenda and dates for the forty-third session of the Commission.

7. Report of the Commission on its forty-second session.

5. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the organization of the work of the session, as orally amended (E/CN.3/2011/L.1).

6. Also at the 1st meeting, the Commission invited the following organizations to participate as observers at its forty-second session: the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Economic and Statistical Observatory of Sub-Saharan Africa, the International Energy Agency and the Pacific Community.

E. Documentation

7. The documents before the Commission at its forty-second session are available from the website of the United Nations Statistics Division at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/sc2011.htm.

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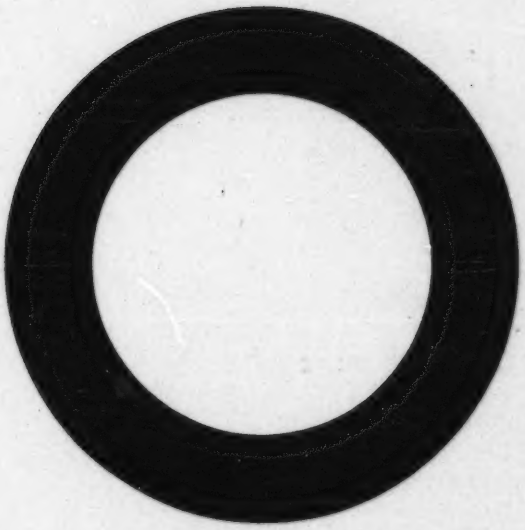
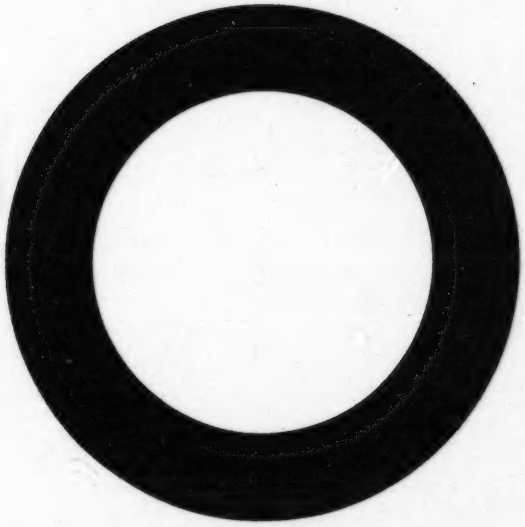


United Nations

Commission on Population and Development

Report on the forty-fourth session (16 April 2010 and 11-15 April 2011)

Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 2011
Supplement No. 5



Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 2011
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Commission on Population and Development

Report on the forty-fourth session (16 April 2010 and 11-15 April 2011)

United Nations • New York, 2011

Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

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Summary

The forty-fourth session of the Commission on Population and Development was held at United Nations Headquarters on 16 April 2010 and from 11 to 15 April 2011. Its special theme was "Fertility, reproductive health and development".

The documents before the Commission included the report of the Secretary-General on fertility, reproductive health and development. In the report, it was noted that fertility had declined in almost all the countries of the world but that the timing and speed of the decline varied considerably. In 2010, 42 per cent of the world population lived in low-fertility countries, 41 per cent in intermediate-fertility countries and 17 per cent in high-fertility countries. Declining fertility had induced beneficial changes in the age distribution of the population and had ushered in a period when the number of potential workers grew faster than the number of dependants. Those changes could boost savings and countries that had used those savings to increase investment, generate jobs and improve the health and education of children had increased economic growth and improved human development. Declining fertility had accounted for about 20 per cent of per capita output growth in both developed and developing countries between 1960 and 1995 and had contributed to poverty reduction.

Currently, high fertility was related to poor development outcomes. High-fertility countries tended to have lower per capita incomes, higher levels of poverty, lower educational attainment, higher mortality and lower urbanization. In addition, high-fertility countries tended to score poorly in most outcomes related to reproductive health. Women in high-fertility countries usually married earlier than their counterparts in other countries and had high adolescent birth rates. Delaying marriage until age 18 or later and improving the educational attainment of girls and young women were measures that could delay marriage and reduce adolescent fertility. Use of contraceptives was low in high-fertility countries, with the number of users generally not surpassing 30 per cent among women who were married or in a union. In addition, lower percentages of women used modern methods of contraception and at least 15 per cent of married women in virtually all the high-fertility countries had an unmet need for contraception. Maternal mortality remained high in high-fertility countries and, as a group, these countries were unlikely to meet the goal of reducing maternal mortality by 75 per cent by 2015.

Both intermediate-fertility and low-fertility countries scored better in reproductive health indicators than high-fertility countries, yet in nine low-fertility countries modern contraceptive prevalence was below 30 per cent and in several low- and intermediate-fertility countries unmet need for family planning remained moderate.

Ensuring access to modern methods of family planning was an effective means of improving the health of mothers and infants and key to ensuring that people had the means to exercise their reproductive rights. Furthermore, by preventing unintended pregnancies, family planning could result in savings of up to $1.5 billion in the provision of health-care services to mothers and newborns.

The Commission also considered the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on fertility, reproductive health and development. The report provided an overview of the programmatic work of the

United Nations Population Fund to improve reproductive health and listed some key elements in improving universal access to sexual and reproductive health. These included making sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights national priorities; utilizing a human rights framework in developing programmes on reproductive health; strengthening health systems, including by training health-care providers; and building participatory processes and adopting a multisectoral approach to improve sexual and reproductive health. The number of adolescents and young people had reached an all-time high and it was essential to increase attention to the needs and realities of adolescents. It was important to satisfy the demand for sexual and reproductive health commodities and to ensure adequate funding for family planning as a cost-effective intervention to improve the lives of women and their children.

The Commission considered the report of the Bureau of the Commission on its intersessional meetings.

The report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development was also submitted for the Commission's consideration. Donor assistance for implementing the Programme of Action had been increasing gradually to reach $10.4 billion in 2008, surpassing the $10 billion mark for the first time. However, since then the trend had stalled and the levels of funding reached were still not sufficient to cover the estimated costs of implementing the Programme of Action and achieving the Millennium Development Goals in regard to reproductive health. The decline in funding allocated to family planning was of particular concern.

The Commission reviewed a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme of work of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in 2010, and took note of the draft programme of work of the Division for the biennium 2012-2013.

The Commission heard keynote addresses by John Bongaarts, Vice-President of the Population Council; Amy Tsui, Professor at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and Director of the Bill and Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health; and Eunice Brookman-Amissah, Director of the Ipas Africa Alliance for Women's Reproductive Health and Rights.

In considering actions to follow up the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Commission decided that the theme of its forty-sixth session, to be held in 2013, would be "New trends in migration: demographic aspects". In addition, in accordance with the guidance provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/234, the Commission decided that its forty-seventh session in 2014 would be devoted to an assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

The Commission also adopted a resolution on fertility, reproductive health and development, in which it reaffirmed the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation, welcomed the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 65/234 to extend both the Programme and the key actions beyond 2014 and reaffirmed its strong commitment to their full implementation and the sovereign right of each country to implement their recommendations. The Commission also

reaffirmed that gender equality could not be achieved without promoting and protecting the right of women to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health, and that expanding access to sexual and reproductive health information and health services was essential for achieving the Beijing Platform for Action, the Cairo Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals. The Commission urged Governments to protect and promote full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including by eliminating all forms of discrimination against girls and women, and stressed the need to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritized universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and post-natal care, in order to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and to take action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of sexual and reproductive ill health, unintended pregnancy, complications arising from unsafe abortion and maternal mortality and morbidity. The Commission also reiterated the need for Governments to ensure that all women, men and young people had information about and access to the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning and called upon Governments to give full attention to meeting the reproductive health-care service, information and education needs of adolescents to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality. The Commission emphasized the need to strengthen policy and programme linkages and coordination between HIV and AIDS and sexual and reproductive health and their inclusion in national development plans and to significantly scale up efforts to meet the goal of ensuring universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

In the resolution, the Commission also urged Member States to design and implement national cancer control plans and strategies and recognized the need to address the economic, social and psychological implications of infertility for individuals, couples and societies as a whole. It further urged Member States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage was entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage, and to raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary. In addition, the Commission encouraged Governments and development partners to bring their investments in reproductive health in line with the revised cost estimates presented by the Secretary-General for each of the four programme components identified in chapter XIII of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

The Commission heard a statement by the Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme of the annual ministerial review in 2011: "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to education". The statement was followed by an informal dialogue with members of the Commission and observer States.

The Commission approved the draft provisional agenda for its forty-fifth session and adopted the report on its forty-fourth session.

[27 April 2011]

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Chapter I
Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft decision

1. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda for its forty-fifth session*

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-fourth session;[1]

(b) Approves the provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.[2]
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

   Report of the Bureau of the Commission on its intersessional meetings

3. Actions in follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on adolescents and youth

   Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on adolescents and youth

   Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

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* For the discussion, see chap. VII.

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 5* (E/2011/25).

[2] In accordance with its decision 2004/2, the Commission, immediately following the close of its forty-fourth session, will hold the first meeting of its forty-fifth session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chairperson and other officers of the Commission, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council.

4. General debate on national experience in population matters: adolescents and youth.

5. General debate on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme of the annual ministerial review in 2012.

6. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population, 2011

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015: subprogramme 6, Population, of programme 7, Economic and Social Affairs

7. Provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session of the Commission

8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fifth session.

B. Matters brought to the attention of the Council

2. The following resolution and decisions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Council:

Resolution 2011/1
Fertility, reproductive health and development*

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[3] and the key actions for its further implementation,[4]

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* For the discussion, see chap. II.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] See resolution S-21/2, annex; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-21/5/Rev.1); and A/S-21/PV.9.

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[5] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[6] including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, and the Beijing Platform for Action,[7]

Recalling further the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals",[8]

Recalling the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, especially those related to global health,

Recalling also all General Assembly resolutions related to global public health, including those related to global health and foreign policy,

Recognizing that the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, including those related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which would also contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, as well as those on population and development, education and gender equality, is integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development and that population dynamics are all-important for development,

Reaffirming that development is a central goal in itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities,

Recognizing the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so, their right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health, and their right to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion and violence, as expressed in human rights documents,

Recognizing also that all populations of the world are undergoing a historically unique transition from high levels of fertility and mortality to low levels of fertility and mortality, known as the demographic transition, which has strong effects on the age structure of populations, and cognizant of the fact that countries are at different stages of this transition, with some countries still experiencing high levels of fertility and some countries experiencing fertility that is below replacement level,

Recognizing further that in the first stage of the demographic transition, when mortality is falling, the proportion of children increases, that in the second stage, when both fertility and mortality are falling, the proportion of adults of working age increases, and that in the third stage, when fertility and mortality reach low levels, only the proportion of older persons increases,

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[5] See resolution 55/2.

[6] See resolution 60/1.

[7] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[8] See resolution 65/1.

Recognizing that the second stage of the demographic transition presents a window of opportunity for development and that the translation of this window of opportunity into benefits for development requires national policies and an international economic environment conducive to investment, employment, sustained economic development and further integration and full participation of developing countries in the global economy,

Recognizing also the close relation between fertility and poverty eradication and the negative correlation between very high fertility levels and development indicators, and stressing that, since countries are at different stages of the demographic transition and experience different social and economic conditions, development and policy implications vary from country to country depending on their level of social and economic development,

Noting that the decline in fertility levels, reinforced by continued declines in mortality levels, is producing fundamental changes in the age structure of the population of most societies, most notably record increases in the proportion and number of elderly persons, including a growing number of very elderly persons,

Recognizing that the ultimate goal is the improvement of the quality of life of present and future generations, that the objective is to facilitate the demographic transition, as soon as possible, in countries where there is an imbalance between demographic rates and social, economic and environmental goals, while fully respecting human rights, and that this process will contribute to the stabilization of the world population and, together with changes in unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, to sustainable development and economic growth,

Noting that, owing to declining mortality levels and the persistence of high fertility levels, a large number of developing countries continue to have very large proportions of children and young people in their populations and that these young populations have health, education and employment needs to be met by families, local communities, countries and the international community,

Recognizing that the world community has a special responsibility to ensure that all children receive an education of improved quality and that they complete primary school even if it is more difficult to meet educational needs when there is rapid population growth,

Recognizing also the right of women and girls to education at all levels as well as access to life skills and sex education based on full and accurate information and, with respect to girls and boys, in a manner consistent with their evolving capacities, and with appropriate direction and guidance from parents and legal guardians, in order to help women and girls, men and boys, to develop knowledge to enable them to make informed and responsible decisions to reduce early childbearing and maternal mortality, to promote access to prenatal and post-natal care and to combat sexual harassment and gender-based violence,

Recognizing further that the availability of safer, more effective, affordable and acceptable methods of modern contraception, although still inadequate in some respects, has permitted greater opportunities for individual choice and responsible decision-making in matters of reproduction and that this ability to decide both the number and spacing of children has directly improved the immediate and long-term health of women, children and families,

Acknowledging that hundreds of millions of women and men lack access to safe, affordable, effective and acceptable forms of modern contraception and that, based on the current large unmet demand for reproductive health services, including family planning, and the expected growth in numbers of women and men of reproductive age, demand for these services will continue to grow over the next several decades, especially for the younger, poorer, less educated and rural segments of the population, who face greater barriers to access these services,

Recognizing that under-age and forced marriage and early sexual relationships have adverse psychological effects on girls and that early pregnancy and early motherhood entail complications during pregnancy and delivery and a risk of maternal mortality and morbidity that is much greater than average, and deeply concerned that early childbearing and limited access to the highest attainable standard of health, including sexual and reproductive health, including in the area of emergency obstetric care, cause high levels of obstetric fistula and maternal mortality and morbidity,

Encouraging States to create a socio-economic environment conducive to the elimination of all child marriages and other unions as a matter of urgency, to discourage early marriage and to reinforce the social responsibilities that marriage entails in their educational programmes,

Recognizing that pregnancy that occurs late in reproductive life also presents a higher risk of complications during pregnancy and delivery,

Expressing deep concern that an estimated 358,000 women died in 2008 from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy and childbirth and that maternal health remains one area constrained by some of the largest health inequities in the world,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, undertaken by a broad coalition of partners, in support of national plans and strategies, in order to significantly reduce the number of maternal, newborn and under-five child deaths as a matter of immediate concern by scaling up a priority package of high-impact interventions and integrating efforts in sectors such as health, education, gender equality, water and sanitation, poverty reduction and nutrition, and welcoming also the various national, regional and international initiatives on all the Millennium Development Goals, including those undertaken bilaterally and through South-South cooperation, in support of national plans and strategies in sectors such as health, education, gender equality, energy, water and sanitation, poverty reduction and nutrition as a way to reduce the number of maternal, newborn and under-five child deaths,

Recalling that the Programme of Action requires for its full implementation adequate and sustained mobilization and availability of resources at the national and international levels, as well as new and additional resources for developing countries from all available funding mechanisms, including multilateral, bilateral and private sources, and that Governments are not expected to meet the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action single-handedly, and expressing concern that funding levels do not meet current needs,

Recognizing that one of the serious global challenges that has a negative impact on reproductive health and development is trafficking in persons, which requires a concerted international response through full and effective

implementation of such international mechanisms as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing that Convention, as well as the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on fertility, reproductive health and development[9] and on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on fertility, reproductive health and development,[10] and taking note also of the reports of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[11] and on world demographic trends,[12]

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[3] and the key actions for its further implementation;[4]

2. *Also reaffirms* its strong commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, as well as the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action agreed at the five-year review of the Programme of Action, and the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action;[13]

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 65/234 of 22 December 2010 to extend the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation[4] beyond 2014 and ensure its follow-up in order to fully meet its goals and objectives;

4. *Reaffirms* the sovereign right of each country to implement recommendations of the Programme of Action or other proposals in the present resolution, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights;

5. *Also reaffirms* that gender equality cannot be achieved without promoting and protecting the right of women to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health, and reaffirms further that expanding access to sexual and reproductive health information and health services is essential for achieving the Beijing Platform for Action,[7] the Cairo Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Urges* Governments, in order to ensure the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to, inter alia, protect and promote full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including by eliminating all forms of discrimination against girls and women,

[9] E/CN.9/2011/3.
[10] E/CN.9/2011/4.
[11] E/CN.9/2011/5.
[12] E/CN.9/2011/6.
[13] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

working more effectively to achieve equality between women and men in all areas of family responsibility and in sexual and reproductive life, empowering women and girls, promoting and protecting the right of women and girls to education at all levels, providing young people with comprehensive education on human sexuality, on sexual and reproductive health, on gender equality and on how to deal positively and responsibly with their sexuality, enacting and enforcing laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses, ensuring the right of women to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, combating all forms of violence against women, including harmful traditional and customary practices such as female genital mutilation, developing strategies to eliminate gender stereotypes in all spheres of life and achieving gender equality in political life and decision-making, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Stresses* that States should eliminate all forms of discrimination against the girl child and the root causes of son preference, which results in harmful and unethical practices regarding female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, increase public awareness of the value of the girl child, and concurrently, strengthen the girl child's self-image, self-esteem and status, and improve the welfare of the girl child, especially in regard to health, nutrition and education, and urges Governments to take the necessary measures to prevent infanticide, prenatal sex selection, trafficking in girl children and the use of girls in prostitution and pornography;

8. *Underlines* the central role of the global partnership for development and the importance of Goal 8 in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizes that, without substantial international support, several of the goals are likely to be missed in many developing countries by 2015;

9. *Stresses* the need to strengthen health systems so that they deliver equitable health outcomes as a basis for a comprehensive approach to achieving Millennium Development Goals 4, 5 and 6, underlining the need to build sustainable national health systems and strengthen national capacities through attention to, inter alia, service delivery, health systems financing, including appropriate budgetary allocations, the health workforce, health information systems, the procurement and distribution of medicines, vaccines and technologies, sexual and reproductive health care and political will in leadership and governance, and further stresses the need to promote the widest possible access to health-care services at the point of use, especially to those in vulnerable situations, through public policies that remove barriers to access to and use of health-care services;

10. *Encourages* Governments to prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive health as part of health systems strengthening to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and to take action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of sexual and reproductive ill health, unintended pregnancy, complications arising from unsafe abortion, and maternal mortality and morbidity, including poverty, malnutrition, harmful practices, lack of accessible and appropriate health-care services, information and education, and gender inequality, taking into account people living in the most vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities, displaced and refugee populations and irregular migrants,

and paying particular attention to achieving gender equality and eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, with the full involvement of men;

11. *Urges* Governments to redouble efforts to eliminate preventable maternal morbidity and mortality by ensuring that universal access to reproductive health, including family planning, is achieved by 2015; that health systems provide a continuum of antenatal and neonatal health care, including delivery assistance by skilled health workers and emergency obstetric care; that nutritional support is always available for women, and in particular during pregnancy and the breastfeeding period; and that sexual and reproductive health information and services are integrated into HIV and AIDS plans and strategies;

12. *Also urges* Governments and development partners, including through international cooperation, in order to improve maternal health, reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality and prevent and respond to HIV and AIDS, to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and post-natal care, especially breastfeeding and infant and women's health care, emergency obstetric care, prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility, quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, reducing the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services and, in circumstances where abortion is not against the law, training and equipping health-service providers and other measures to ensure that such abortion is safe and accessible, recognizing that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and other reproductive health conditions and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood, taking into account the particular needs of those in vulnerable situations, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

13. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen policy and programme linkages and coordination between HIV and AIDS and sexual and reproductive health and their inclusion in national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies and sector-wide approaches where they exist, as a necessary strategy for fighting the HIV and AIDS pandemic and mitigating its impact on population, which could result in more relevant and cost-effective interventions with greater impact;

14. *Calls upon* Governments to significantly scale up efforts to meet the goal of ensuring universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, free of discrimination and with a gender perspective, and the goal of halting and reversing the spread of HIV and AIDS by 2015, in particular by integrating HIV and AIDS interventions into programmes for primary health care, sexual and reproductive health, and maternal, neonatal and child health, including by strengthening efforts to eliminate the vertical transmission of HIV from mother to child, and by preventing and treating other sexually transmitted infections, and encouraging responsible sexual behaviour, including abstinence and fidelity, and expanded access to essential commodities, including male and female condoms and microbicides, through the adoption of measures to reduce costs and improve availability;

15. *Urges* Member States, with the appropriate technical and financial support from development partners when needed, to design and implement national cancer control plans and strategies that encompass prevention, early detection, treatment and palliation of cancers of the male and female reproductive systems, especially prostate, breast and cervical cancers, and to strengthen existing health services and health systems to increase the capacity to detect these cancers at earlier stages and allow prompt access to quality treatment;

16. *Reiterates* the need for Governments to ensure that all women and men have comprehensive information about, and access to and choice of the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern methods of family planning, including long-acting methods and male and female condoms, so that they are able to exercise free and informed reproductive choices, and stresses that Governments and development partners, through international cooperation, should ensure that family planning programmes have a sufficient and continuous supply of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern contraceptives;

17. *Calls upon* Governments to further strive to ensure the complete access to primary school or an equivalent level of education by both girls and boys as quickly as possible, and urges countries to extend education and training to secondary and higher school levels, and to facilitate access to and completion of education at those levels;

18. *Recognizes* the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for adolescents to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the adolescent, appropriate direction and guidance on sexual and reproductive matters, and that countries must ensure that the programmes and attitudes of health-care providers do not restrict the access of adolescents to appropriate services and the information they need, including on sexually transmitted infections and sexual abuse, and recognizes that in doing so, and in order to, inter alia, address sexual abuse, these services must safeguard the right of adolescents to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, respecting cultural values and religious beliefs, and that in this context, countries should, where appropriate, remove legal, regulatory and social barriers to reproductive health information and care for adolescents;

19. *Reiterates* the need for Governments to ensure that all women and men and young people have information about and access to the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning, including male and female condoms, and to the requisite supplies, so that they are able to exercise free and informed reproductive choices;

20. *Recognizes* that the largest generation of adolescents in history is now entering sexual and reproductive life and that their access to sexual and reproductive health information, education and care and family planning services and commodities, including male and female condoms, as well as voluntary abstinence and fidelity are essential to achieving the goals set out in Cairo 17 years ago;

21. *Calls upon* Governments, with the full involvement of young people and with the support of the international community, to give full attention to meeting the reproductive health-care service, information and education needs of adolescents, to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality;

22. *Urges* Member States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and, in addition, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage, and to raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary;

23. *Calls upon* Governments to incorporate gender perspectives and human rights into health-sector policies, programmes and research activities, paying attention to the specific needs and priorities of women and girls, ensuring women's right to the highest attainable standards of health and their access to affordable and adequate health-care services, including sexual, reproductive and maternal health care and lifesaving obstetric care, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and recognizes that lack of economic empowerment and independence has increased women's vulnerability to a range of negative consequences, involving the risk of contracting HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other poverty-related diseases;

24. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and civil society to include in their development priorities programmes that enable men to support women's access to safe conditions for pregnancy and childbirth, contribute to family planning, prevent sexually transmitted infections and HIV and end violence against women and girls;

25. *Urges* Governments to strengthen basic infrastructure, human and technical resources and the provision of health facilities in order to improve health systems and ensure the accessibility, affordability and quality, especially in rural and remote areas, of health-care services, as well as sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, bearing in mind the commitment to halving, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation as a means of fighting waterborne diseases;

26. *Encourages* Member States to adopt and implement legislation and policies to promote the reconciliation of paid work and family responsibilities through, inter alia, family-friendly and gender-sensitive work environments, the facilitation of breastfeeding for working mothers and the provision of the necessary care for working women's children and other dependants and increased flexibility in working arrangements, and to ensure that both women and men have access to maternity, paternity, parental and other forms of leave and are not discriminated against when availing themselves of such benefits;

27. *Recognizes* the need to address the economic, social and psychological implications of infertility for individuals, couples and societies as a whole, and encourages Member States and development partners, including through international cooperation and resources, to facilitate access to prevention, required know-how and technologies for more effective and affordable treatment of infertility;

28. *Also recognizes* that children often form the majority within poor households, and therefore calls upon Governments to develop and implement appropriate social protection measures to provide for the basic needs of children in poor households, especially orphans and vulnerable children;

29. *Encourages* Governments, including through technical and financial support and cooperation, to prevent and address, as a matter of priority, deaths and

complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, which are still the leading cause of death of women of reproductive age in many developing countries, recognizing that maternal mortality and morbidity have shown very little decline in the least developed countries, that the lack of safe motherhood services is still one of the world's urgent concerns and that reducing maternal mortality and morbidity saves women's lives, protects family health, alleviates poverty and improves opportunities for future generations;

30. *Recognizes* that sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and women's rights and empowerment deserve increased attention in humanitarian assistance and post-crisis recovery, and therefore emphasizes the need for Governments, United Nations agencies, regional and international organizations and non-governmental organizations involved in providing support to countries and regions affected by crises to address the specific needs of those affected in a comprehensive and coherent manner, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;

31. *Underlines* the health and rehabilitation needs of victims of terrorism, encompassing both physical and mental health;

32. *Also underlines* its commitment to developing and implementing national strategies that promote public health in programmes or actions that respond to challenges faced by all populations affected by conflict, natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies, and acknowledges that inequities in access to health care can increase during times of crisis and that special efforts should be made to maintain primary health-care functions during these periods, as well as to ensure that the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable are met during the post-crisis, peacebuilding and early recovery stages;

33. *Further underlines* the need of people living in situations of armed conflict and foreign occupation for a functioning public-health system, including access to health care and services;

34. *Welcomes* the adoption by the sixty-third World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel[14] as a guide to respond to the concerns over the lack of and imbalanced distribution of health workers within countries and throughout the world, in particular the shortage in Africa, and the retention of health personnel, in a manner that strengthens the health systems of developing countries, countries with economies in transition and small island developing States;

35. *Calls upon* Governments, in formulating and implementing national development plans, budgets and poverty eradication strategies, to prioritize actions to address challenges relating to the impact of population dynamics on poverty and sustainable development, taking into account a differential approach to people living in the most vulnerable situations, keeping in mind that universal reproductive health-care services, commodities and supplies, as well as information, education, skill development, national capacity-building for population and development and transfer of appropriate technology and know-how to developing countries are essential for achieving the Programme of Action of the International Conference on

[14] See World Health Organization, *Sixty-third World Health Assembly, Geneva, 17-21 May 2010, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA63/2010/REC/1).

Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals and can contribute to economic and social development and to poverty eradication;

36. *Encourages* Governments to ensure that adequate financial and technical resources and information necessary for the effective participation of non-governmental organizations in the research, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population and development activities should, if feasible and if requested, be made available to the non-governmental sector by Governments, intergovernmental organizations and international financial institutions in a manner that will not compromise their full autonomy;

37. *Also encourages* Governments and development partners to bring their investments in reproductive health in line with the revised cost estimates presented by the Secretary-General for each of the four programme components identified in chapter XIII of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[15] and calls upon Governments of both developed and developing countries to make every effort to mobilize the required resources to ensure that the health, development and human rights-related objectives of the Programme of Action are met, and urges Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner that ensures maximum effectiveness and is in full alignment with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

38. *Calls upon* the international community to assist Governments in reducing unmet needs for family planning by increasing financial resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, especially in the area of family planning and commodities within primary health-care systems, ensuring that funding lines for family planning programmes and commodities are included in national budget formulations and that funding enables the development of quality, comprehensive and integrated reproductive health programmes;

39. *Urges* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation and the Millennium Development Goals at the local and national levels and, in this regard, to make special efforts to strengthen their vital registration and health information systems and to develop the capacity of relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated by sex, age and other categories, as needed to monitor the improvement of maternal health, the achievement of the target of universal access to reproductive health and progress in empowering women and achieving gender equality, and to use these data for the formulation and implementation of population and development policies;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action, his substantive work on fertility, reproductive health and development, including integrating a gender and age perspective and other relevant perspectives into analyses and recommendations, in collaboration and coordination with relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other relevant international organizations, and to continue assessing the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives on fertility,

[15] See E/CN.9/2011/5, chap. V.

reproductive health and development set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, giving due consideration to their implications for development and poverty eradication and sustained, equitable and inclusive economic growth.

Decision 2011/101
Special themes for the Commission on Population and Development in 2013 and 2014*

The Commission on Population and Development decides that the special theme for the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Population and Development in 2013 shall be "New trends in migration: demographic aspects". In addition, in accordance with the guidance provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/234, the Commission decides that its forty-seventh session in 2014 will be devoted to an assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

Decision 2011/102
Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-fourth session**

The Commission on Population and Development takes note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2010: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs;[16]

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the draft programme of work of the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, for the biennium 2012-2013.[17]

* For the discussion, see chap. II

** For the discussion, see chap. VI.

[16] E/CN.9/2011/7.

[17] E/CN.9/2011/CRP.1/Rev.1.

Chapter II

Actions in follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development

3. The Commission held a general discussion on item 3 of its agenda, entitled "Actions in follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development", at its 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 11 April 2011. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on fertility, reproductive health and development (E/CN.9/2011/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on fertility, reproductive health and development (E/CN.9/2011/4);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/CN.9/2011/5).

4. At the 2nd meeting, on 11 April, introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Fertility and Family Planning Section of the Population Division; the Director of the Technical Support Division of the United Nations Population Fund; and the Chief of the Population and Development Branch, Technical Division, United Nations Population Fund.

5. At its 2nd and 3rd meetings, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Hungary (on behalf of the European Union and associated countries), China, Cuba and the Islamic Republic of Iran and by the observers for Nepal (on behalf of the least developed countries), Malta, Australia and Estonia.

Keynote addresses

6. At the 2nd meeting, on 11 April, the keynote speaker, John Bongaarts, Vice-President of the Population Council, made a presentation on the theme "Fertility trends and their implications for development" and responded to questions raised by the representatives of the United States of America and Honduras and by the observers for the Gambia and Norway.

7. A representative of Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, also took part in the discussion.

8. At the 4th meeting, on 12 April, the keynote speaker, Amy Tsui, Professor at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and Director of the Bill and Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health, addressed the Commission on the theme "Improving family planning services to achieve universal reproductive health" and responded to questions raised by the representatives of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, the United States of America and the Netherlands and by the observers for Norway, Denmark and the Gambia.

9. At the 6th meeting, on 13 April, the keynote speaker, Eunice Brookman-Amissah, Director of the Ipas Africa Alliance for Women's Reproductive Health and Rights, made a presentation on the theme "Addressing global reproductive health challenges" and responded to questions raised by the representative of Saint Lucia and the observers for South Africa, Norway and the Niger.

10. A representative of Centro de Investigación Social, Formación y Estudios de la Mujer, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, also took part in the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

Special themes for the Commission on Population and Development in the years 2013 and 2014

11. At its 9th meeting, on 15 April, the Commission had before it a draft decision entitled "Special themes for the Commission on Population and Development in the years 2013 and 2014", submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations.

12. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chair, Christophe de Bassompierre (Belgium), introduced an oral revision to the draft decision.

13. Also at the 9th meeting, the Commission adopted the draft decision, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 2011/101).

Fertility, reproductive health and development

14. At its 9th meeting, on 15 April, the Commission had before it the text of a draft resolution entitled "Fertility, reproductive health and development", submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations, circulated in English only.

15. At the same meeting, the Commission was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

16. Also at the 9th meeting, Christophe de Bassompierre, Vice-Chair (Belgium), introduced a number of oral revisions.

17. At the 9th meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. B, resolution 2011/1).

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Poland, Pakistan, Saint Lucia, Brazil, Honduras, Benin, Malawi, Guatemala and Kenya and the observers for Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Argentina, South Africa, Malta, Uruguay and Zambia.[18]

19. Also at the 9th meeting, a statement was also made by the observer for the Holy See.

[18] Available, when provided to the Secretariat, at http://www.un.org/esa/population/cpd/cpd2011/cpd44.htm.

Chapter III

General debate on national experience in population matters: fertility, reproductive health and development

20. The Commission held a general discussion on item 4 of its agenda, entitled "General debate on national experience in population matters: fertility, reproductive health and development" at its 3rd to 7th meetings, on 11 to 13 April 2011. It had before it a number of statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

21. At its 3rd meeting, on 11 April, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of Malaysia, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Switzerland, China, Indonesia, Japan, Poland, Spain, Finland, Croatia, Malawi, Brazil and Kenya and by the observers for Ireland and Jordan.

22. At its 4th meeting, on 12 April, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of the Philippines, Bangladesh, Cuba, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Guatemala, Israel and Uganda and by the observers for Mexico, Denmark, Botswana, Portugal, Nigeria and Norway.

23. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the observer for the Holy See.

24. At its 5th meeting, on 12 April, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of India, Jamaica, Belarus, Colombia and Belgium and by the observers for Argentina, the Gambia, South Africa, Sweden and Viet Nam.

25. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the World Health Organization.

26. At its 6th meeting, on 13 April, the Commission heard statements by the representative of Ghana and by the observers for the Dominican Republic, the Czech Republic, Myanmar, Swaziland and Zambia.

27. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the observer for Partners in Population and Development. Statements were also made by the representatives of the World Bank and the International Labour Organization.

28. At the 5th, 6th and 7th meetings, on 12 and 13 April, statements were also made by representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women; Family Care International; Ipas; Equidad de Género: Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia; International Planned Parenthood Federation; World Population Foundation; International Planned Parenthood Federation (Africa region); Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe; Advocates for Youth; Population Action International; New Zealand Family Planning Association; Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir; Global Youth Action Network; International Planned Parenthood Federation (Western Hemisphere region); Inter-European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development; International Planned Parenthood Federation (Europe region); Action Canada for Population and Development; German Foundation for World Population; World Youth Alliance; Global Helping to Advance Women and Children; Endeavour Forum; Catholic Women's League Australia; Centro de Investigación Social, Formación y Estudios de la Mujer; International Women's Health Coalition and World Mission Foundation.

Chapter IV

General debate on the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in the light of its twentieth anniversary

29. The Commission held a general discussion on item 5 of its agenda, entitled "General debate on the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in the light of its twentieth anniversary" at its 7th meeting, on 13 April 2011. It had before it a number of statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

30. At the 7th meeting, introductory statements were made by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for HIV/AIDS in Asia and the Pacific and Secretary-General of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development; the Under-Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs; and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund.

31. At the same meeting, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of Hungary (speaking on behalf of the European Union and associated countries), the United States of America, Indonesia, the Netherlands and China and by the observers for Egypt and Norway.

32. Also at the 7th meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the International Organization for Migration.

33. At the 7th meeting, statements were made by representatives of two non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, International Federation of University Women and Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer.

Chapter V

General debate on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme of the annual ministerial review in 2011

34. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda, entitled "General debate on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme of the annual ministerial review in 2011", at its 8th meeting, on 14 April 2011, and heard an address by the Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme of the annual ministerial review in 2011: "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to education". A presentation was also made by the Chief of the Population and Development Section of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

35. Statements were made by the representatives of Hungary (on behalf of the European Union and associated countries) and then in its national capacity, the United States of America, Indonesia, Israel, Germany, Belarus and Pakistan, and by the observers for Qatar, Mauritius, Turkey and Norway.

Chapter VI
Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population

36. .The Commission held a general discussion on item 7 of its agenda, entitled "Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population", at its 8th meeting, on 14 April 2011. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on world demographic trends (E/CN.9/2011/6);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2010: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (E/CN.9/2010/7);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the draft programme of work of the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, for the biennium 2012-2013 (E/CN.9/2011/CRP.1/Rev.1).

37. At its 8th meeting, on 14 April, the Commission heard introductory statements by the Chief of the Population and Development Branch and a Senior Population Affairs Officer, both representing the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

38. At the same meeting statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Israel, Cuba and China and by the observer for Norway.

39. At the same meeting, the representative of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia made a statement.

40. Also at the 8th meeting, the Director of the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, responded to comments.

Action taken by the Commission

Documents considered by the Commission under agenda item 7

41. At its 9th meeting, on 15 April, upon the proposal of the Chair, the Commission took note of a number of documents submitted under agenda item 7 (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 2011/102).

Chapter VII

Provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission

42. At its 9th meeting, on 15 April 2011, the Commission had before it the provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission (E/CN.9/2011/L.2/Rev.1).

43. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda (see chap. I, sect. A).

Chapter VIII

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fourth session

44. At the 9th meeting, on 15 April 2011, the Vice-Chair and Rapporteur, Easton Williams (Jamaica), introduced the draft report on the forty-fourth session of the Commission (E/CN.9/2011/L.3).

45. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft report and authorized the Vice-Chair and Rapporteur to finalize it, in consultation with the Secretariat.

Chapter IX
Organization of the session

A. Opening and duration of the session

46. The Commission on Population and Development held its forty-fourth session at United Nations Headquarters on 16 April 2010 and from 11 to 15 April 2011. The Commission held nine meetings (1st to 9th).

47. At the 2nd meeting, on 11 April 2011, the session was opened by the Chair of the Commission, Brian Bowler (Malawi), who also made a statement.

48. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund addressed the Commission.

49. Also at the 2nd meeting, the Director of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs made opening remarks.

B. Attendance

50. The session was attended by 45 States members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations and one non-member State, representatives of organizations and other entities of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations also attended. The list of participants will be available in document E/CN.9/2011/INF/1.

C. Election of officers

51. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 16 April 2010 and 11 April 2011, the Commission elected the following officers:

Chair

Brian Bowler (Malawi)

Vice-Chair

Christophe de Bassompierre (Belgium)
Suljuk Mustansar Tarar (Pakistan)
Easton Williams (Jamaica)
Attila Zimonyi (Hungary)

52. At its 2nd meeting, on 11 April 2011, the Commission designated Vice-Chair Easton Williams (Jamaica) to also serve as Rapporteur for the session.

53. At the same meeting, the Commission designated Christophe de Bassompierre (Belgium) to chair the informal consultations.

D. Report of the Bureau of the Commission on its intersessional meetings

54. At the 2nd meeting, the Chair introduced the report of the Bureau of the Commission on its intersessional meetings (E/CN.9/2011/2).

55. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the report of the Bureau.

E. Agenda

56. At its 2nd meeting, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda (E/CN.9/2011/1), which reads as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Actions in follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development.
4. General debate on national experience in population matters: fertility, reproductive health and development.
5. General debate on the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in the light of its twentieth anniversary.
6. General debate on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme of the annual ministerial review in 2011.
7. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.
8. Provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission.
9. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fourth session.

57. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the organization of work of the session (see E/CN.9/2011/L.1).

F. Documentation

58. The list of documents before the Commission at its forty-fourth session is available on the website of the Population Division (www.un.org/esa/population/cpd/cpd2011/cpd44.htm).

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